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labor is ignorant of the necessities and dangers of capital." He advocates the payment of wages according to a sliding scale, in proportion to the net prices received for the product month by month; and he has introduced this plan in his own company. He also believes in the eight-hour day, but has found it impossible to maintain it against close competition; he therefore looks to legislation to bring it about by degrees. He believes in profit-sharing through taking able workmen into partnership; he has little faith in the ultimate success of corporations owned by idle capitalists and managed by mere salaried employees.

In "The Bugaboo of Trusts" the author declares that the only persons who have reason to fear the trusts are "those foolish enough to enter into them." There can be no permanent extortion of profit beyond the average return from capital, nor any monopoly, either in transportation or manufacturing.

In "The Manchester School and Today" Mr. Carnegie shows that the wide distribution of manufacturing industry among the nations has been due to causes which could not have been foreseen: coal, lime, and ironstone have been found where their existence was not suspected, and automatic machinery has done away with the necessity for trained mechanical skill. He is not in favor of protection beyond the point necessary to allow Americans to retain their own market in a fair contest with the foreigner. He would levy duties chiefly on the luxuries used by the rich, the consumption of which he believes would not be greatly affected by an increase of price; and he would leave the tariff unchanged, barring fiscal emergencies, except once in a decade, after the census.

"The A B C of Money" is a defense of the gold standard, and incidentally a clear elementary exposition of the history and functions of money. The volume contains somewhat technical papers on iron and steel, on natural oil and gas wells, and on railroads, and a partly statistical comparison between British and American costs of living.

MAX WEST.

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*The Battle With the Slum.* By JACOB A. RIIS. New York; The Macmillan Company, 1902. 8vo, pp. 465.

THIS latest work of Mr. Riis supplements his *How the Other Half Lives* and *A Ten Years' War*," and completes the history of a struggle to improve conditions in the tenement-house districts of New York

city. The book describes the work of the Tenement-House Commissions of 1894 and 1900, and the voluntary citizens' committee of 1898, which led up to the creation of the present Tenement-House Department; but it is far from being a statistical report. It is rather an intimately personal account of the awful conditions which prevailed in the tenement-house districts, with their population of over two millions, and of what has been done, and against what odds, to purge the city. Such triumphs as the razing of Mulberry Bend, the opening of various small parks and playgrounds, the model tenements, the Mills hotels, the vacation schools—all these make a story not often exceeded in interest. *The Battle With the Slum* illustrates many important civic truths, not the least of which is that sometimes a *made* American may be worth a great many of the indigenous variety.

The book is enlivened with anecdotes, and contains many telling reproductions from photographs.

MARY MILLS WEST.

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*Die vier Hauptrichtungen der sozialen Bewegung. Kritisch und vergleichend dargestellt.* By BENEDICT FRIEDLÄNDER. I. Theil: *Marxismus und Anarchismus*. Berlin: S. Calvary & Co., 1901. 8vo, pp. xx + 220.

DR. FRIEDLÄNDER, although by profession an investigator in biological and related scientific fields, is not a *homo novus* in the province of economic criticism. In 1902 he published a booklet bearing the title: *Der freiheitliche Sozialismus im Gegensatz zum Staatsknechtthum der Marxisten; mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Werke und Schicksale Eugen Dührings*. Now, following, as it were, the advice "nonumque prematur in annum," the author purposes to give us, in his new book, a carefully revised, enlarged, and modified study of the social problem and its theories. For the sake of clearness and expediency he has reduced the multitude of social-reform theories to four principal types, *i. e.*, Marxism, as represented, *e. g.*, by the German Social Democrats, anarchism, Eugen Dühring's societarian system, and Henry George's neophysiocentric single-tax theory. These four types, no doubt, represent the most important forms of social-reform theories of our time. Nor do we believe that interest in the able critical summaries of the author can be wanting after the tremendous growth, in the recent state elections, of the socialist vote and influence. In Mas-